Luri language

Luri or Lurish (Luri: ﴿ لَا كَانَ) is a Southwestern Iranian language continuum spoken by the Lurs in Western Asia. The Luri dialects are descended from Middle Persian (Pahlavi). Luri forms language groups known as Central Luri, Bakhtiari, [3][6] and Southern Luri. [3][6] This language is spoken mainly by the Bakhtiari and Southern Lurs (Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad, Mamasani, Sepidan, Bandar Ganaveh, Deylam) of Iran and beyond.

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History

The Luri dialects are descended from <u>Middle Persian</u> (Pahlavi). They belong to the *Persid* or *Southern Zagros group*, and are lexically similar to modern Persian, differing mainly in phonology. [9]

According to the $\underline{Encyclop@dia\ Iranica}$, "All Lori dialects closely resemble standard Persian and probably developed from a stage

L	_uri						
زون □⊑ۇرى							
Pronunciation	IPA: [loriː]						
Native to	Iran; a few villages in eastern Iraq. ^{[1][2]}						
Region	Southern Zagros						
Ethnicity	Lurs						
Native speakers	over 4 million ^[3] circa 5 million ^[4]						
Language	Indo-European						
family	Indo-IranianIranianWestern Iranian						
	Southwestern						
	Luri						
Dialects	Central Luri (Minjai)						
	Bakhtiari						
	Southern Luri larestani						
	kumzari						
l angua	age codes						
_							
ISO 639-3	Variously: 1rc – Northern Luri						
	bqi – Bakhtiari						
	luz – Southern Luri						
Glottolog	luri1252 (http://g						
	lottolog.org/resou						
	rce/languoid/id/lu ri1252) ^[5]						

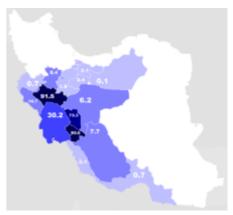
of Persian similar to that represented in Early New Persian texts written in Perso-Arabic script. The sole typical Lori feature not known in early New Persian or derivable from it is the inchoative marker (see below), though even this is found in Judeo-Persian texts". The <u>Bakhtiāri dialect</u> may be closer to Persian. There are two distinct languages, Greater Luri (*Lor-e bozorg*), a.k.a. Southern Luri (including Bakhtiari dialect), and Lesser Luri (*Lor-e kuček*), a.k.a. Northern Luri. [10]

Speakers

Lur peoples of <u>Iran</u> are mainly in provinces of <u>Lorestan</u>, <u>Ilam</u> <u>Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari</u>, <u>Fars province</u> (especially <u>Mamasani</u> and <u>Rostam</u>), <u>Khuzestan</u>, <u>Esfahan province</u> and <u>Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad</u> and some of this people live in provinces as like as <u>Hamadan province</u>, <u>Qom province</u>, <u>Qazvin province</u>, <u>Gilan province</u> and <u>Kerman province</u> and <u>Kerman</u>

Internal classification

The language is constitutes of Central Luri, <u>Bakhtiari</u>, and Southern Luri. [2] Central Luri is spoken in northern parts of <u>Luri</u> communities including eastern, central and northern parts of <u>Luristan</u> province, southern parts of <u>Hamadan</u> province mainly in <u>Malayer</u>, <u>Nahavand</u> and <u>Tuyserkan</u> counties, southern regions of <u>Ilam province</u> and southeastern parts of Markazi province. Bakhtiari is used by



Map of Luri-inhabited provinces of Iran, according to a poll in 2010

Bakhtiari people in South Luristan, Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari province, significant regions in north and east of Khouzestan and western regions of Isfahan province. Finally, Southern Luri is spoken throughout Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad province, and in western and central regions in Fars province, northern and western parts of Bushehr province and southeastern regions of Khouzestan. Several Luri communities are spread sporadically across the Iranian Plateau e.g. Khorasan (Beyranvand and Bakhtiari Luri descendants), Kerman, Guilan and Tehran provinces. [13][9][12]

Phonology

Vowels

	Front	Back	
Close	iː	uː	
	I	σ	
Mid	3	Э	
Open	a~æ	αː	

/a/ may also range to a higher /æ/ in the Northern dialect.

Consonants

		Labial	Dental/ Alveolar	Palato- alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Glottal
Stop	voiceless	р	t			k	q	(?)
	voiced	b	d			g	G	
Affricate	voiceless			ŧĴ				
	voiced			d3				
Fricative	voiceless	f	s	ſ		(x)	χ	(h)
	voiced		Z	3		(γ)	R	
Nasal		m	n		'n			
Tap/Flap			٢					
Approximant		υ~v~w	I		j			

Vocabulary

In comparison with other <u>Iranian languages</u>, Luri has been less affected by foreign languages such as <u>Arabic</u> and <u>Turkic</u>. Nowadays, many ancient Iranian language characteristics are preserved and can be observed in Luri grammar and vocabulary. According to diverse regional and socio-ecological conditions and due to longtime social interrelations with adjacent ethnic groups especially <u>Kurds</u> and <u>Persian people</u>, different dialects of Luri, despite mainly common characteristics, have significant differences. The northern dialect tends to have more <u>Kurdish</u> loanwords inside and southern dialects (<u>Bakhtiari</u> and Southern Luri) have been more exposed to <u>Persian</u> loanwords.^[17]

See also

- Bakhtiari dialect
- Borujerdi dialect
- Dialects of Fars

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